

In today's
Jordan Times...

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Saudis won't cut oil output: Page 6
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Kiwi police on alert for rugby tour: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومي سياسة تحرير الجريدة عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية "الرأي"

Today's Weather

It will be hot, with northwesterly light to moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	22	36
Aqaba	27	42
Deserts	22	40
Jordan Valley	25	42

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 42. Sunset tonight: 6:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:49 a.m.

Page 6, Number 1720

AMMAN, TUESDAY JULY 28, 1981—RAMADAN 27, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Students chased out, staff arrested ebron graduates enounce Israeli measures against udents, teachers

IAN, July 27 (Petra)—The association of university graduates in the Hebron governorate in the West Bank today denounced Israel's arbitrary measures against the association's members and the teachers and students of a newly-established college.

A statement issued by the association said the Israeli occupying authorities have been banning students of the Technical Engineering College in Hebron attending classes and have closed down the college twice, damaging the college's equipment and facilities. Moreover, the Israelis have closed the association's president Dr. Adib Al Qaysi and the director, Mr. Rabbah Abu Ali, after expelling the students and teachers by force, the statement said.

The college, complete with dormitories and workshops, was

established in 1977 and the students attended classes regularly since then. According to the statement, the Israelis have refused to give permission to the college administration to build an annex in order to expand its educational activities, which prompted the college to rent a building for this purpose.

On July 21, the statement said, the college campus was stormed by Israeli troops who evicted the students and teachers and damaged the equipment.

Since then the students have been banned from entering the campus and no reason has been given by the occupation authorities for these acts.

The statement called on the International Committee for the Red Cross to intervene on behalf of the students to secure the release of the administrative members now in custody and get the institution functioning again;

ria warns of new Israeli attack

ien Habib returns to Middle East

ASCUS, July 27 (R)—The Syrian press today advised new offensive when U.S. special Philip Habib returns to the East.

The Arabs must expect Mr. to come back soon carrying out Reagan's agreement w

slaughter of Arabs at the of Israel," Al Baath, the paper of the ruling Baath said in its daily com

lisbon cabinet shakes s senior aide resigns

SON, July 27 (R)—Portugal's influential Social Affairs Minister Mr. Macedo resigned today in a move which threatened to bring in the government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao, opposition sources said.

Mr. Macedo, a key member of the prime minister's PSD

Democrat Party (PSD) as vice-chairman of the PSD political

mission, had resigned in protest over Mr. Pinto Balsemao's

resignation.

Mr. Macedo threatened to resign last week but was dissuaded at

last moment by the prime minister, who said it would bring down

the government.

The prime minister is facing increasing opposition within the PSD, one of his leading critics suggested at the weekend that the party

should hold an extraordinary congress. The congress is the only body

allowed to dismiss Mr. Pinto Balsemao as leader.

Other sources said Mr. Macedo agreed to withdraw his original

resignation after extracting what he believed was a promise from the

prime minister for a government reshuffle in August and the

concentration of power in the hands of an inner cabinet of PSD hardliners.

he move would have decreased the prime minister's authority

in the government, but the Lisbon political weekly *Expresso*,

ed by Mr. Pinto Balsemao, gave a different version of the bargain

weekend.

he sources said Mr. Macedo was infuriated by what he felt was his

loyal to the prime minister and resigned a second time, saying his

position was irrevocable.

here was no immediate comment from the prime minister, who is

short sailing holiday apparently in the belief that the government

had blown over.

Aftermath of Israeli bombing of oil pipeline

ebanon reels back as fuel shortage hits

RUT, July 27 (R)—Three days after a ceasefire came into force, Lebanon is still suffering from the effects of the repeated Israeli air strikes which preceded the truce.

vere oil and petrol shortages are disrupting industry and

leaving to bring about electricity cuts.

rael and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) endorsed

ceasefire agreement on Friday, ending two weeks of Israeli

air, land and naval attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in which

estimated 400 people were killed and more than a thousand

injured.

ceasefire still appeared to be holding today despite divisions

between the various groupings of the Palestinian commandos and

violations of the truce in the south.

the effects of the Israeli attacks on industry and supplies

ed to be mounting and the electricity board said it would

have to start rationing current from tomorrow because it did not

sufficient fuel to run its generators.

Israeli jets severed an oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Zahran, the Lebanon's second largest oil refinery, during attacks on the

last week which also knocked out 10 bridges.

electricity board said districts would be cut off by rotation for

6 hours a week. And it warned that if fuel failed to arrive at its

generating station at Zouk, north of Beirut, the cuts would be

doubled next week.

Within two weeks each district of Lebanon would suffer cuts

equivalent to three days every week, the electricity board said.

Fuel shortages have caused huge queues for petrol throughout the country. The south has been without electricity for a week because the main cable was cut during an Israeli air raid.

But the situation has been exacerbated by the hijacking of several oil tankers scheduled to transport fuel from a refinery at Tripoli in the north to Beirut.

The right-wing Falangist radio said a rightist militia in the north

had hijacked nine petrol tankers after they left the Tripoli oil refinery

to bring supplies to Beirut and the eastern town of Zahlé.

The French-language newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour* reported that

armed groups had also commandeered some tankers in the south.

Beirut residents said many people who could not find petrol were

now unable to get to work.

The United Nations said mountain villages in the south normally

supplied with water from road tankers were running short.

The black market price for petrol has rocketed to as much as one

dollar a litre (\$4.50 an imperial gallon), about four times the normal

price.

Lebanon has started importing oil from Syria in an effort to relieve

the fuel crisis.

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NATIONAL

Universities to get 5,800 new students this academic year

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — The two Jordanian universities will accept 5,800 new students at their faculties in the coming academic year, according to a decision reached yesterday at a meeting among Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Education, Sa'ad Al Tal and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Al Ra'i newspaper, which reported this today, said that the University of Jordan will accept 3,000 students and Yarmouk University, 2,800.

Meanwhile, Minister of Communications Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben announced today that post offices around the country will start accepting applications for enrolment at the two universities as of Aug. 5. This arrangement will last until Aug. 18, the statement said.

The decision was taken at a meeting held at the Ministry of Communications today chaired by Dr. Zaben and attended by heads of communications and post offices departments in the various governorates, and other aides.

The participants discussed procedures for handling the applications and forwarding them to the universities for processing in the light of last year's experiment in the process. That experiment was described by the minister as successful, for which he credited postal officials and coordination among Ministry of Communications departments.

The Ministry of Communications has already supplied post offices with the application forms and envelopes, as well as specific instructions for the applicants.

GENECO LAING J.V. VACANCIES

1. No. 1 AC electrician with experience.
2. No. 1 DC electrician with experience.
3. No. 2 Earthworks foremen with minimum of 10 years experience and English speaking.
4. No. 2 Finishing foremen with minimum of 15 years experience and English speaking.

Interested parties should contact Mr. Abu Michael Tel. 39875

GENECO LAING J.V. QAIA Plant hire

The following types of earthworks plant is required for approximately 3 months trial starting immediately 12m³ water tankers with spray bar, graders, vibratory rollers: Aveling Barford, Bomag 210-212 or Dynapac CA 25 types.

Interested parties should contact either Mr. J. Snowdon or Mr. Whitehead Tel. 39875

Govt. announces scholarships for top tawjihi graduates

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education announced today that it will grant scholarships for higher education to students who scored highest first in the general secondary certificate (tawjihi) examinations this year.

The first 10 in the scientific and literary streams will be granted scholarships normally available to the ministry from universities here and abroad, and the first eight in the commercial stream, the first five in the nursing stream and the first and second in the postal stream will be offered scholarships at Jordanian universities, a ministry statement said.

Students graduates who scored highest in the handicraft and industrial streams will be able to study subjects of their own choice by benefiting from scholarships available to the Ministry of Education.

Pedestrian overpass planned at major downtown crossroads

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — Amman Municipality has conducted preliminary studies for the construction of a pedestrian overpass to relieve traffic congestion at a major intersection in downtown Amman.

A local press report quoted, Engineer Majed Tabba, head of the municipality's technical team, as saying that the project, if implemented, would immensely contribute towards solving traffic problems in the capital.

The overpass would cross the three-way intersection where King Faisal Street links with Prince Mohammad Street and King Hussein Street (Salt Road), with the purpose of leaving the streets clear for vehicles since pedestrians will be using the overpass. Mr. Tabba estimates that 70 per cent of the traffic problem downtown would be solved with the construction of the planned overpass, and he says several traffic lights in the area could be removed.

The project also entails the inclusion of aesthetic elements along the overpass, such as pavement benches, flower beds, a cafeteria, a refreshment stand and probably a tower clock and a commemorative monument, Mr. Tabba said.

According to Mr. Tabba there are other points downtown where similar projects can be carried out to alleviate traffic congestion. He cited the interchange where King Talal Street meets with Petra Street and Al Hashimi Street with Saaf Al Sail Street near the Amman Municipality building, as well as the point where Al Hashimi Street links with the old marketplace.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* An exhibition of photographs entitled "Education for the People", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

* Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Arab and Islamic countries, from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, are shown at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Videotape programme

* Videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week, at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Supply Ministry opens new food centre

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply has started selling frozen meat, chicken and fish, at its second food centre in Jabal Luweibdeh, a ministry statement said today.

It said that the step was taken in view of the growing demand for these products.

The ministry has another centre for selling frozen meat and fish, in Jabal Hussein.

Meanwhile, a report in the local press today said that 1,500 tonnes fresh fish will soon be arriving in the East Bank from the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Gaza consignments will help to meet the needs of the local market, and the revenues will contribute to the steadfastness of the Gaza Strip's inhabitants.

The Gaza Strip produces nearly 3,000 tonnes of fish annually, of which 1,500 tonnes are consumed locally and in the West Bank of Jordan.

Readyng for new school year



Minister of Communications Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben (centre) chairs a meeting on Monday to discuss arrangements to process university applications through Jordan's post offices, after a successful experiment in the arrangement last year. (See story on this page—Petra photo)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Condolences to Majalis

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has deplored Interior Minister Suleiman Arar to present his condolences to the Majali family on the death of Sheikh Mu'arik Al Majali.

New cholera vaccine

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — Dr. Hani Shammut, the head of the infectious diseases and vaccination department at the Ministry of Health, announced today the isolation of an improved vaccine against cholera. Dr. Shammut said several experiments were conducted on the vaccine, and have proven that it gives stronger immunity against cholera than the vaccine currently used, which is locally manufactured. Dr. Shammut said that the improved vaccine provides very strong immunity to children below five years old, for a period well over five months.

Jordan TV film for Berlin

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — Jordan Television will participate in an international film festival on the theme of agriculture which will begin in East Berlin on Jan. 15, 1982. Jordan TV's agricultural documentary film, entitled "Agriculture in the Sahra", was photographed at the desert of Wadi Araba, south of Jordan, the Dead Sea, and shows how desert land can be exploited in agriculture. It was produced by Mr. Mohammad Al Ramahi, edited by Mr. Suleiman Farajat and photographed by Mr. Mahmoud Abu Hamdan. The 40-minute film will be shown on Jordan Television next month.

Agriculture aides meet

ZARQA, July 27 (Petra) — The Director of the agriculture department at Zarqa District, Mr. Arfan Rabi, today met with the head of the vegetable food department at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Thabet Ghait, to discuss matters related to a programme to control vegetable agriculture, and a scientific research programme at Al Dhuleil station in Zarqa. Mr. Rabi said that a seminar will be held for farmers at the district to explain the outcome of the experiments.

Red Crescent chief back

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) — The president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura, returned to Amman today at the end of a five-day visit to Spain. He held talks with the president of the Spanish Red Cross Society on subjects to be discussed by the International Red Cross conference which will be held in Manila in November. The talks also dealt with the election of a new president for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, and committee members. Also discussed with the Spanish official was cooperation between philanthropic societies in Jordan and Spain in humanitarian service.

Bal'ama to get playground

MAFRAQ, July 27 (Petra) — The municipality of Bal'ama in Mafraq District is constructing a children's garden, the municipality announced today. It said that the municipal council has already bought a piece of land for JD 3,000 to construct the garden.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

18:30	Top Twenty News Desk
19:00	Music
19:30	Evening Show
20:00	News Summary
21:00	Evening Show
21:45	Close down
22:00	
22:00	Koran
22:25	Arabic series
22:50	Children's programme
3:15	Arabic series
3:40	The Five Adventurers
4:10	Arabic series
5:30	Arabic series
6:00	Religious programme
6:50	A competition programme
6:55	Programme preview
7:20	Local programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic series
9:30	Arabic series
10:15	Comedy
11:10	News in Arabic
11:20	A special programme on Lailat Al Qadr

CHANNEL 6

6:30	French programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy
9:10	Eight is Enough
10:00	News in English
10:15	Best Sellers

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Special Feature
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Over a Cup of Tea
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

7:50	Paris (AF)
8:25	Cairo (EA)
9:55	Beirut (MEA)
10:15	Rome
11:00	Vienna, New York, Chicago
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
11:30	Cairo
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:40	Cairo (EA)
13:30	Kuwait (KAC)
14:45	Damascus
17:00	Kuwait
17:20	Dhahran
18:45	Damascus
18:55	Abu Dhabi
19:30	Kuwait
19:45	Jeddah
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Cairo (EA)
21:00	Dubai, Muscat
21:30	Bangkok
01:00	Cairo (EA)

AMMAN AIRPORT

7:30	Cairo (EA)
7:45	Paris (AF)
8:35	Aqaba
9:30	Jeddah
9:45	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00	Dhahran
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:40	Cairo (EA)
13:30	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
17:30	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
17:30	London (BA)
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Paris
17:45	Madrid, Athens
17:55	Frankfurt
18:00	Cairo
18:30	Nairobi
18:30	London
18:30	Rome
19:00	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:10	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Damascus
21:30	Cairo (EA)
23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo

ARRIVALS

7:30	Paris (AF)

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teacher Abdullah Khalil with his shotgun and faithful dog Runny

With shotgun and greyhound

Hunting for the good life

Text and photos
by Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "When I was 10 years old, I used to take my father's shotgun secretly to hunt wild rabbits, deer and geese in the bushy orchards of Jaffa," said Mr. Abdullah Khalil, also known as Abu Affif, who, even today, still pursues hunting as a profession. The 50-year-old Abu Affif has now also developed what he describes as a love for something related to hunting: he is a collector of, and expert on, birds.

"When I grew up, I petitioned for a hunting licence from the British Mandate authorities in Palestine. But they rejected the petition since licences were granted only to certain people," said Abu Affif, who also works as a government schoolteacher. He told the Jordan Times that he was not daunted by that "setback". He still remembers how he used to go out near Lydda airport to hunt wild geese, rabbits and all kinds of birds, including pigeons.

When the mass exodus from Palestine took place in 1948, it was the shotgun that Abu Affif reached for before he saw to the safety of his young children. But as he and his family settled in the Ramallah area, Abu Affif provided his displaced family with a good of living for — by hunting. "I used to slip into the neighbouring mountains to hunt birds and rabbits to feed the children," he said.

When Abu Affif became a government employee a year later, he was asked by his friends to quit "time-wasting" hobby. His answer was that he would "give up smoking rather than hunting". Even so, he admits that hunting has been draining his money and causing him to waste his time. "But I love everybody who likes to hunt and take care of birds, and I am ready to receive anyone who shares the same hobby as a guest at my house," the middle aged bird-lover said.

Instead of saving the money

coming from his teaching post, Abu Affif used his monthly salary to buy ammunition for his shotgun. He even bought a dog to accompany him on his hunting forays.

For Abu Affif and other Jordanian hunters, the Jordan Valley

area is a good place to go to. But he complained that the valley has become so crowded with hunters that they are sometimes in danger of shooting one another.

The Jordan Valley area is known for its thriving population of wild pigeons, geese, rabbits,

deer, canaries and goldfinches.

"Runny"

On Abu Affif's twice-weekly hunting trips to the Jordan Valley he is always accompanied by his dog — whom he calls "Runny", to symbolise "her magical ability to run after her prey." When the veteran hunter speaks to Runny, he ironically uses English to communicate.

The job done by Runny in the field is an essential one for any hunter concerned about retrieving his prey. Abu Affif says that he lets the greyhound bitch "comb" the way for him. "When Runny smells a bird or a rabbit hiding under a bush or behind a tree, she sends me a signal by shaking her tail," he said. "Then I know that something will come out of the spot. I shoot it from a distance of not less than 45 metres, to preserve it from being totally destroyed." Runny then retrieves the quarry.

But Abu Affif sometimes gets a bit of extra help from his dog. He narrated how he once shot a bird as he was hunting along the eastern bank of the Jordan River. "The bird crossed the river into the West Bank and fell there," he said, and recalled that Runny carried on swimming to the other Bank, and fetched the prey.

Despite Abu Affif's fascination with hunting, he is better known as a collector of, physician for and expert on birds.

Entering his humble house in Jabal Al Naser, a visitor will see and hear birds flapping in scores of cages hung outside and inside the house. And unlike most Jordanian homeowners, who hang a picture of a human being in their visiting rooms, Abu Affif has put up a picture of a partridge — "to remind me," he says, "of the vivid hunting experiences I've had in the past 40 years."

Bird doctor

On the other side of the house,

there is what might be called a "first-aid kit" for birds. Abu Affif said that the box contains most of the medicines required to treat birds. "I have come to get acquainted with all the illnesses of birds as a result of my long experience," he said as he stood near a cage with two canaries inside it.

Then he pointed to another cage, where a rainbow-coloured bird flapped and sang, and said, "this is a hybrid of canary and goldfinch that was hatched under my supervision." "All the birds I have were originally hunted by me and then flourished here under my patronage," he said.

The bird-expert claimed to have developed a sense of recognition that helps him differentiate between a male and a female bird, even while they are inside the egg. He said that people have been calling at his house seeking his advice on matters related to his expertise, whether out of plain curiosity or because they planned to buy birds.

Abu Affif also said he could recognise the type of bird by listening to its song. "This is the sound of a canary, this is a nightingale and that is the sound of a male goldfinch," he remarked as birds of different kinds made their musical conversation.

But while revealing some of the secrets of his relationship with birds, he declined to give more information on his contention that he can train birds to fly out of their cages and return after a certain period of time. He said that the secrets of that complicated training were off the "cord".

Abu Affif seems ambitious to carry on his hobby of hunting and "birding" as he calls it. He admits that he spends, and will continue to spend, all his money and energy on that hobby; and he has never felt sorry for that. For him, the sound of a singing bird is more precious than money. While some people go to bed to the strains of recorded classical or jazz music, Abu Affif has his natural own music, hanging just above his bed.

PROFILES of Jordan



A bird portrait graces the wall of Abu Affif's humble home

The ambition of Israel: historical proof

DITOR'S NOTE: The following is the first part of a three-part series in which the Jordan Times reprints a 1981 monogram by Lewick Ahmad Al Khalil entitled "The Palestinians, the Jordanians and the West Bank".

Introduction

The purpose of this essay is twofold: 1) to show that the state of Israel will not rest until it has annexed and included all of what is now known as the West Bank within its territorial sovereignty, and 2) that something must be done to put an end to this state of affairs before it is too late.

world must be shown that Israel claims to seek peace, always preparing for war. This is evident when we look at its leaders.

In his book *Rebirth and Destiny of Israel* (page 419), David Ben-Gurion was reiterated by him in 1952 when he said: "Israel... has been established in only a portion of the land of Israel. Even those who are dubious as to the location of the historical frontiers, as fixed and crystallized from the beginning of time, will hardly deny the anomaly of the boundaries of the new state."

If this is not enough from the heart of the Israeli state, another Ben-Gurion confirms Zionist intentions that expansion is and always been their goal. "I fully believe", he says in a statement in the Israeli parliament Oct. 12 1955, "in launching a preventive war against the Arab states without further hesitation, doing so, we will achieve two goals: firstly, the annihilation of Arab power; and secondly, the extension of our territory."

This strategy was put into effect 1967 when *inter alia* Israel occupied the West Bank in its entirety, upon which time Golda Meir declared that "Jews have occupied the West Bank. To settle forever, the area must have at least possible number of ab."

Historical Background

The physical proof that Israel was bent on annexation from the beginning can be traced from the time it was proclaimed in May 1948. But before we go into that, it must be noted that until 1918 Jews owned only 2 per cent of Palestine (162,500 acres out of a total of 6,580,755) and numbered 56,000 out of a population of 700,000. By 1948 they numbered 31 per cent of the total population (21,15,000 comprising Arab & Jew) and owned only 5.67 percent of the land.

Now, at the time Israel was proclaimed in May 1948, instead of following the United Nations Partition Resolution of Nov. 29 1947, which recommended the creation of a Jewish state of 56 per cent of Palestinian soil, it faced with a *fait accompli* in having seized by that date 77 per cent of Palestine.

The Israelis were unable at the time to annex the West Bank, although they had intended to. But the opposition at the time was so fierce first by the Palestinians of the Holy Jihad Force and the Arab Liberation Army and irregulars and then by the Arab Legion that the Israeli plans had paled out.

The evidence that the Israelis had their eye also on the West Bank can be seen by examining their Plan Dalet, the name of a general plan of military operations formulated by the Zionist High Command by virtue of which the Zionists launched successive attacks in April and early May

1948 in various parts of Palestine. These offensives were designed to achieve "the military fait accompli" upon which the state of Israel was to be based.

To illustrate, let us take one battle, that of Jerusalem from 1948 to 1949. At the same time, it should be remembered that the same U.N. resolution which partitioned the land and paved the way for the creation of Israel provided for an "International Zone of Jerusalem and Environs" on two per cent of Palestine. (The remaining 42 per cent was to constitute the Arab state).

In other words, the following seven major operations by the Israelis under Plan Dalet were formulated with the sole objective of seizing and occupying an area that not only was forbidden to them but that should have been internationalised.

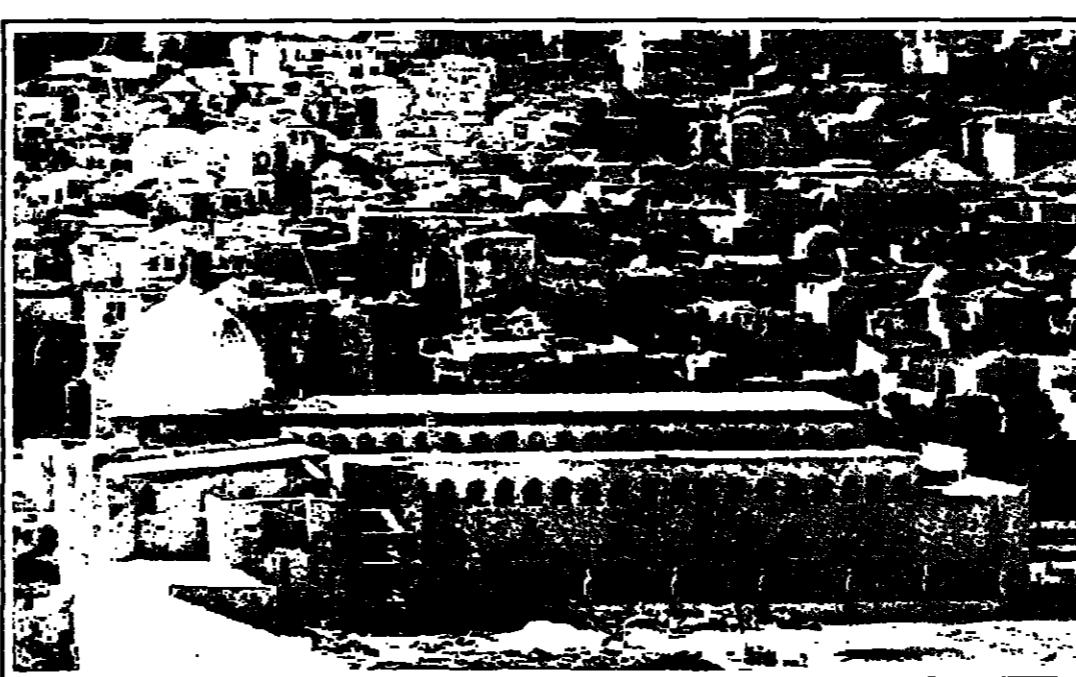
By April 1948 the Jewish offensive under Plan Dalet began to assert itself. "Operation Nahshon" on April 1 involved 1,500 Jewish soldiers and had the objective of carving a corridor connecting Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Their first target was Kastal Village, the scene of a violent struggle. This hilly area changed hands again and again, but on April 9, the Jews obtained a secure position of this vital spot. (It was on April 10, 1948 that the Jews attacked the village of Deir Yassin, northwest of Jerusalem, and killed 250 of its inhabitants).

After consolidating the

Haganah position at Kastal, the Palmach forces (the spearhead of the Haganah) captured Lifta, Saris and the Kolonia village heights between April 10 and 12. To get an equally secure hold on Latrun proved impossible although, in the second half of April and through night attacks, the road was opened for several Jewish convoys to Jerusalem.

On May 7 "Operation Macca", "Operation Harel", a continuation of Nahshon, undertaken by a Palmach brigade, temporarily occupied the heights overlooking the defile of Bab Al Wad in order to enable additional convoys to reach Jerusalem, but they were driven back, and after April 20 the Arabs again retook the heights.

As May and the end of the Mandate drew nearer, fighting increased. Battles took place in the very streets of Jerusalem. "Operation Jevussi", by the end of April, had the objective of isolating Jerusalem through the destruction of surrounding Arab



During the 1948 war, Arab forces managed to save the Old City of Jerusalem from occupation.

villages and dominating the Ramallah-Jerusalem road (to the north), the Jericho-Jerusalem road (to the east), and the Bethlehem-Jerusalem road (to the south). This was to be done by commanding Nabi Samwil, Sheikh Jarrah, Katamon and the Augusta Victoria Compound. Had it been successful, the whole of Jerusalem would have fallen under Jewish control, thereby making the Arab position to the west altogether untenable.

Operation Jevussi was partly successful. In Katamon (an Arab suburb in the south), and after a fierce battle around the Greek Monastery, the Arab forces had to withdraw, and the Arab quarter fell into Jewish hands, thereby paving the way for the consolidation of the Jewish position in the south of the city.

On May 7 "Operation Macca", was put into effect, with the objective of taking over the Arab villages near Latrun and re-opening the road to Jerusalem, and by an outflanking movement penetrating into the Ramallah district north of Jerusalem. The operation failed, and although the villages of Deir Ayoub and Latrun were captured on May 15 they were to be retaken by the Arabs two days later.

"Operation Pitchfork", on May 14, was designed to occupy the remaining residential quarters in the New City of Jerusalem, and particularly to take over the sec-

urity areas evacuated by the British. The British security zone in the city centre (Bevingrad), including the Russian Compound and King David Hotel, were seized on May 14-15. At the same time Haganah forces also took the railway station, the printing press, the German colony, Abu Tor quarter, and Al Alamein and Allenby Barracks from the Arabs. Therefore, by the end of the Mandate the Jewish position in the centre, and in the western, and southern suburbs was firmly established. However, the same could not be said about the Jews in the Old City; and "Operation Shifon", begun on May 14, was meant to occupy it.

Jerusalem was the key to the military situation from the point of view of the Arab Legion of Transjordan, whose responsibility after the end of the British Mandate was to defend the city.

Lying on the very crest of the mountain range, if the Jews managed to capture the whole of Jerusalem, they could drive down the main road to Jericho, and by seizing the Allenby Bridge (the only bridge which offered passage to the Arab Legion) would cut the road from its base on the eastern bank of the river.

When the Arab Legion entered Jerusalem on May 18 it had not anywhere approached the boundaries of the Jewish area defined by the partition resolution of Nov. 29, 1947. The Jews, on the other

ion entered the Old City on May 18. The arrival of one hundred legionnaires on the walls seemed to revive the courage of its Arab defenders. The Palmach units from Mount Zion who had entered by blowing up the Zion Gate on May 18 were temporarily driven out. But such a small Jordanian force could not keep the Israeli forces at bay. The only "alternative" for the Arab Legion was to establish contact with the Old City from the North through Sheikh Jarrah. The legion waited for reinforcements before attacking and all told, some 700 legionnaires were to be engaged in the fighting in the northern and eastern suburbs of Jerusalem.

On May 19, the Arab Legion started its advance towards the Old City. The force consisted of about 300 men. Sheikh Jarrah was recovered on that day, and the legion started attacking the northern suburbs. By May 23, the Israelis were still holding the Notre Dame convent and a bitter battle ensued.

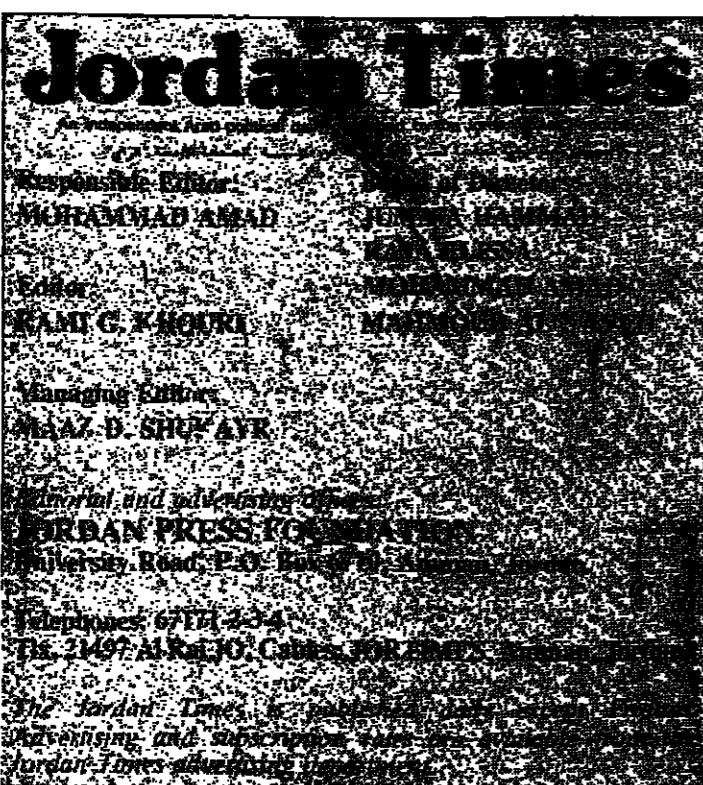
But on May 24, the Legion had to abandon the attack because "the casualty situation was serious." (John Bagot Glubb, A Soldier with the Arabs.)

Meanwhile, on May 21, south of Jerusalem, local Arabs aided by an infantry company of legionnaires were able to capture the suburb of Ramat Rahel. But the settlement was to exchange hands three times before the Haganah, after being reinforced, were left in possession. Because of their resistance, the small irregular Egyptian force in the south (500 men) was unable to join up with the Arab Legion.

The Israelis in the Old City resisted the Arab Legion for 10 days, and on May 28 they surrendered. With the Israeli objective was to capture Beit Nuba and Beit Sira in order to cut off Latrun from Ramallah. Heavy fighting took place on July 16 and on July 18, 1948, but the plan to outflank Latrun failed.

Although the second truce came into effect on July 18, 1948, ever since the beginning of August the Israelis again had plans for the occupation of the Old City, and on Aug. 16 the expected attack took place, but was repelled by the Arab Legion, which was aided in this instance by Egyptian artillery from the south. However, it seemed that this Israeli offensive was a cover for their advance on the Mukabir Hill south of the city, which they took on Aug. 18, and thus threatened to encircle the Arab positions from the south and southeast.

On Nov. 29, firing almost stopped in Jerusalem, and the ceasefire was later extended to Latrun. However, the second truce remained an uneasy one until the signature of the armistice agreement between Jordan and Israel on April 3, 1949.



Foul play

WANT some more material for the double-standards file? Look no further than New Zealand, where the current tour of the South African rugby team the Springboks is causing something of an uproar. Most of the world is criticising New Zealand for allowing the South African team to make the tour. The feeling is that a country that practices apartheid should not be allowed to conduct normal sporting activities with the rest of the world. We share that view, and we feel that when the outrages of man become as intense as the apartheid policy of South Africa, that even sporting events may have to suffer in the effort to help improve a bad situation. If making one's displeasure with apartheid means cancelling a rugby tour, then so be it. This is a fair means of making a point. It will not ruin the future of rugby, either in New Zealand or South Africa, and it is not intended to. It is a symbolic gesture, an affirmation that no sector of life — be it sports, economics or politics — can be a safe haven for offensive or degrading activities. We also support fully the decision of the Commonwealth nations to change the venue of a meeting that was to be held in New Zealand, as a protest against the current tour of the Springboks.

Yet, the same standards applied to South Africa are not applied to Israel. The western world loudly complains when the Palestinians and the Arabs ask a technical agency of the United Nations to investigate the practices of Israel in the territories it has occupied since 1967. Why does the world applaud the intrusion of politics into sports in the case of South Africa, but oppose the intrusion of politics into technical fora in the case of Israel? We have never had a good answer to that question.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Among the results of the "two-week war" between Israel and the Palestinian resistance forces, and among the facts confirmed by this war, are two important facts which the concerned Arab officials should examine carefully and take into consideration in any serious attempt to formulate a joint Arab strategy to cope with the Zionist challenge with its overall military, political and cultural dimensions.

The first is that the only language which Israel can understand in its long struggle with the Arab Nation is the language of force. The rockets of the Palestinian resistance and its shells were able, with the help of the Palestinian fighters, to prompt Israel to accept the ceasefire within the framework of what was, actually an agreement between two sides. One of these sides is the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as everyone knows.

This means that Israel has found itself compelled to enter into dialogue, albeit indirectly, with the PLO, despite its claims to the contrary. It has bypassed its strategic commitment not to recognise the PLO and to refuse to deal with it in any manner.

The second fact is that the only role which the United States can play in the Middle East dispute is the role of the ally of the Zionist entity, and not the role of mediator between this entity and the parties involved in the dispute.

This fact has been clearly confirmed through Washington's refusal to condemn the barbaric conduct of the Zionist forces in Lebanon, and by its refusal to engage in a dialogue with the PLO in an atmosphere appropriate for conducting such a dialogue — because it has the same convictions as the Zionists, and because it has sought to confirm its absolute commitment to the Zionist strategy.

These two facts, we believe, are the axioms which the Arab Nation should take into consideration if it is truly concerned about formulating a comprehensive strategy for confrontation.

It becomes necessary to exclude the United States from the theatre of events in the Arab area, and to place it in the position which it has defined for itself, namely the position of open hostility to all Arab aspirations and goals. Consequently it becomes necessary to cut off all channels of Arab contact with Washington, particularly those of oil channels and financial investment, which are the highest consideration of American interests in the Arab area.

AL DUSTOUR: The rapid events which are taking place in Lebanon and around it suggest that Lebanon shows the path of the Arab future — our future in this, our Arab World.

Since the beginning, Israel wanted to use Lebanon as a bridge to destroy Arab rejection. After Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks and the signing of the separate peace treaty with Israel, Lebanon has become Israel's second target, and the Arab allegiance of Lebanon — represented in the Palestinian presence, in the first place, and the rest of the forces defending Lebanon and its unity, in the second place — have also become Israel's target. Israel's aggression on Lebanon has become recurrent, and Arab losses there have been enormous. Nevertheless, one more thing has also grown to great dimensions in Lebanon, namely the insistence of the fighters there on making Lebanon a bridge and a path for regaining Arab dignity and justice.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has called for an Arab summit to consider what action should be taken to cope with the Israeli military threats, and what should be done to secure Lebanon's territorial integrity and Arab character.

The delicate and serious circumstances at present require a joint Arab effort on all political, military and economic levels. We are certain that the opportunities for Arab action are better than ever before since the signing of the Camp David agreements, particularly since the whole world, and even Israel's friends, are uneasy about its bloody and terroristic conduct.

POLITICAL HORIZON

The present Arab-Israeli situation: War or peace?

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

The Arab leaders have responsibility to their conscience, to their people and the trust and hopes of the people. The leaders, at least the responsible ones, are called upon to take some initiative. They should begin by an open and frank assessment of all options and possibilities that ahead.

Is it advisable to imagine the present situation? How that be done while working other aspects of our socio-economic, political and military spheres of life? Should it peace? On what terms and best can it be tackled? Should it be war? What type of war and how can we prepare for it? These and similar questions must be thoroughly discussed.

The Arabs may wish, as they are doing now, to ignore this fact and continue doing what they have been doing and are doing still, in the hope that the Martians or perhaps the Venusians will do something about the situation.

The situation whether 'war and peace' or 'no war no peace' cannot and must not be allowed to continue as it is. This assessment does not wish to play on the emotions of people in the Arab World. It seems to be a fact that such a situation is more dangerous than war, and this is not only in the long run. The situation is dangerous to our situation whatever. It is a vicious circle. Israel poses a daily threat to our lives, properties, thoughts and emotions.

PLO and the Lebanese. Mr. Begin says he will not be moved by American reaction to using American-built fighter planes to hit targets in Beirut, Saida, Nabatiyyah... etc. and Mr. Begin has already chastised Chancellor Schmidt, Carrington, among others, for their stands on the Middle East.

On our Arab side, the picture is the usual confusion, disarray and helpless protesting bringing to mind the popular saying that says "... the hand you cannot punish, wish it be severed..." and here we sit wishing Mr. Begin and our troubles away, knowing in our hearts that no amount of wishing will do the trick.

The title of Tolstoy's book, War and Peace, may better



No easy revolution for the microchip

Stricter rules on exhaust gas and fuel economy are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. Ford in the U.S. claims that its latest system does the equivalent calculations to 400,000

By Jason Crisp

LONDON: General Motors has taken to boasting it is the largest manufacturer of computers in the world. It does, of course, depend on how you measure such things. But since last autumn every petrol-engined car it makes in the U.S. is equipped with a sophisticated computer-controlled engine management system.

Few car manufacturers have embraced microelectronics quite so wholeheartedly as General Motors — although Chrysler was the first down this path with an electronic ignition system. Indeed, microelectronics has been viewed with much apprehension by parts of the industry — which is traditionally conservative and steeped in 80 years of mechanical engineering. Until recently the technical problems of making microchips tough enough to survive the quite extraordinary hostile environment of the car were formidable.

Excluding car radios and hi-fi equipment the major application to date has been in engine management systems — and will continue to be for some time. Other applications include instrumentation, safety devices, trip computers, and navigation systems.

Prophecies that by 1985 10 per cent of the cost of a car would be in microelectronics have also been revised. Mr. Jerry Rivard, chief engineer for Ford in the U.S. does not think it will exceed 5 per cent. The fall in microelectronic prices will compensate for their increased use. At present electronics account for 2½ per cent of the cost of a Ford car.

Instrumentation is a major area where electronics are expected to make inroads both in the replacement of electro-mechanical parts and in the display of information. First to plunge publicly into this difficult pool was Aston Martin in 1976 which caused consternation in the car industry when it announced the new Lagonda would have an all electronic dashboard. It was to have a wide range of instruments with electronic digital and analogue displays for each function.

hours of an engineer working with a calculator in just one minute of engine running time. But car engines are very hostile places for microchips, and there are still many problems.

That proud boast was to become a long and painful headache for Aston Martin. Neither a firm of specialist consultants nor a university engineering department could solve the considerable technical problems. Eventually it had to buy a much more modest off-the-shelf system from a U.S. company.

There are a number of problems not yet solved — with electronic instrumentation. First there is the difficulty of producing an electronic display which is visible in bright sunlight. Second, if it is to be analogue — i.e., in the conventional format of dials — it can involve a large amount of cumbersome wiring. Great arguments over whether the information is best presented in digital or analogue form.

For instance a digital speedometer is quicker to read but it is not so easy to gauge change in speed and the flickering between numbers can irritate.

In the U.S. there has also been widespread introduction of electronics into the vehicle controls. Electronic cruise controls, which keep the car at constant speed, are common as are electronically-controlled heating and air-conditioning systems. Other uses of electronics include anti-theft devices, automatic headlamp adjustments, and "keyless entry" you press a code number on a little key pad.

The driving force behind the introduction of microelectronics to cars has been the strict legislation in the U.S. on exhaust emission and fuel consumption. In Japan too, even stricter rules on exhaust emission are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. And a fondness for gadgets and providing extras is finding many more applications.

On the typical engine management system found on U.S. cars the computer will monitor the

A number of other applications, both present and future, has been identified by the car makers and semiconductor companies. Electronic anti-skid brakes developed by Bosch are already being fitted to BMW cars and to some Mercedes-Benz lorries. Future applications include sophisticated automatic load levelling — increasingly important as cars become lighter and therefore more unbalanced by heavy loads.

Another particularly attractive application is to "multiplex" the car's wiring. It means the great (and heavy) loom of wiring is replaced by two wires running round to every electrical component. One carries the power and the other an electronic signal which is recognised only by the device which is to be switched on or off. Few people in the industry see this a commercially possible before 1985 — mainly because of the high cost of the switching device at each component. (British GEC last year went into a joint venture with Ward and Goldstone on a company called Salplex to develop such a wiring system.)

In Germany there is currently an experimental electronic route guidance system being run on a small section of autobahn. A small computer in the car can navigate

for the driver and warn him of potential hazards or traffic problems by receiving information from loops buried under the road which are connected to a central computer.

Although the applications of electronics in cars are both wide and numerous there are still a number of steep hurdles.

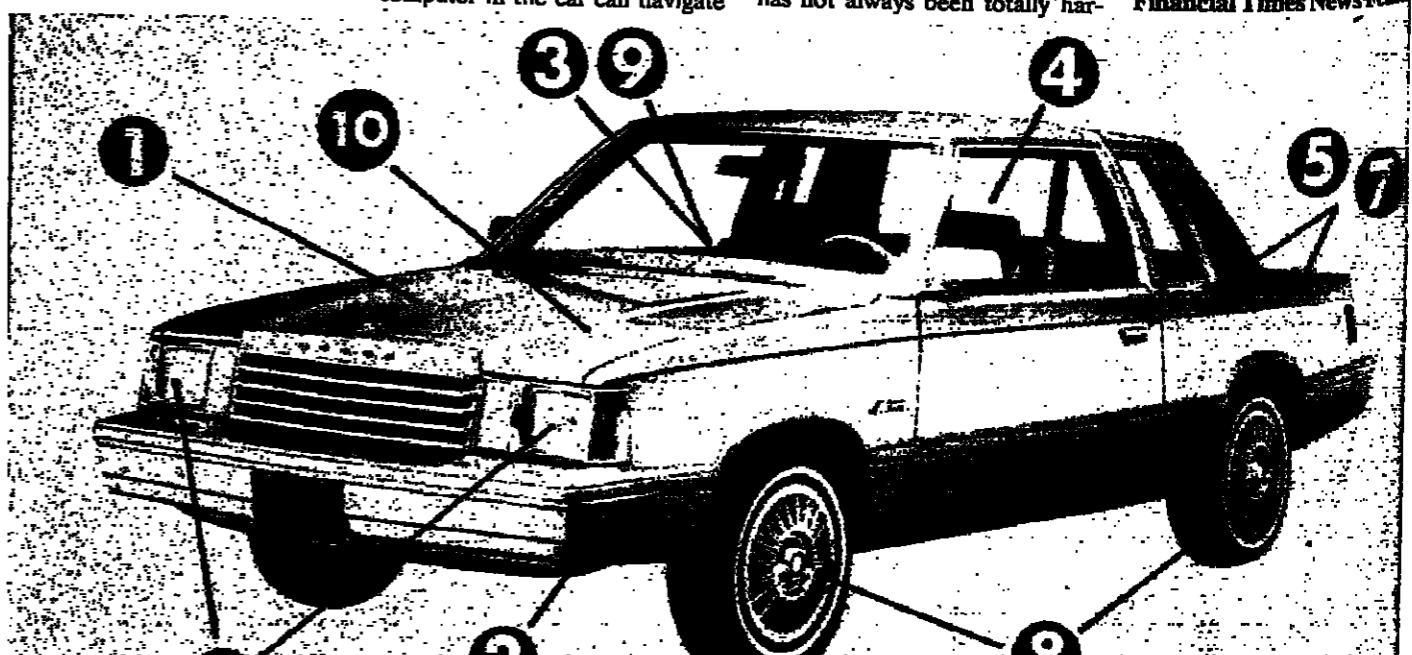
The car, especially under the bonnet, is a very hostile environment for a microchip. The car manufacturers demand a very high level of reliability and expect the chip to be able to operate in temperatures ranging from -40°C to -120°C and a humidity of up to 100 per cent, to be vibrated with forces of up to 20G, to be exposed to salt, acid and petrol and to suffer high levels of electrical interference, all at a low price.

Many of the technical problems of achieving sufficient reliability have been solved. Even so, engine management systems have a "limp home" facility should the microelectronics fail.

But the cost problems remain. The biggest ones are where the electronics system meets with the physical environment it is measuring and controlling. The cost of sensors and actuators is often prohibitive.

The relationship between the motor and electronics industries has not always been totally harmonious.

Financial Times News Feature



heating and air conditioning systems 5. Anti-theft device 6. Electronic headlamp adjustment 7. "Keyless" entry 8. Anti-skid brakes 9. Multi-plex electronics.

Jerash: The town that grows upwards, downwards

By Richard Usborne

IO SLEEP, sir, Jerash!" It was our driverspeaking. I was sitting in the front with him. I may have had my eyes closed, but in night, not sleep, I came back to earth and saw, poking up from behind the hill we were climbing, the upper edges of Hadrian's amphitheatre against the sky. It had taken a world war to bring me to Jerash the first time, in '43. We came then, in jeeps, for moonlit midnight supper in its guarded silence: a purpose not appropriate to a city dedicated to Artemis, a Greek goddess identified with, interchangeable with, Zeus and two other goddesses, Selene (the moon) and Eirene (sorcery). We sat below Zeus temple and saw a fox walk across the forum to the theatre.

My next visit was in peacetime midsummer sunshine. I realised that the splendour of the Roman city was more variegated and stretched further than the slender moon views had revealed. I often lost the historical leads of the knowledgeable idling voice of the lady from the bus and longed to paddle my feet in the reservoir tanks at north end of the town, or to retreat to the cool restaurant-rest area and its even cooler drinks. My third, and recent, visit to Jerash (it shall not be the last) was in 1977 between Christmas and New Years. In the 35 years since my first visit, the town has grown upwards and downwards. arms of archaeologists, briefed, indoctrinated and assisted by the Jordan Department of Antiquities provided with local labour and modern earth-moving machinery, have re-erected fallen stones and dug down into the red earth of centuries to discover treasures. You can see the item of a millennium of exposure cover-up on columns recently unearthed to their foundations:

the top parts bitten by wind and sand and baked in a thousand seasons of sun, the lower reaches pale where the burial shroud has recently been peeled from it. A bikini effect, of graceful torso from there to here, modestly white from here to there.

Although only half unveiled,

the west side of Roman Jerash is already a splendid ghost-town above ground. It sits athwart a north-south Roman road running parallel to the good constant fresh water of a stream that winds down to the Jordan. East of the river an equal, or perhaps greater area of the old Jerash lies buried under a new town.

The whole ancient city stood, was inhabited, flourished and was worth conquering for a thousand years. Then it sank, forgotten, for another several hundred. The West Bank site may not be completely dug down, cleared and re-erected in our lifetime. But the old Jerash on the east bank may never come to light at all. There, a new Jerash, built a hundred years ago, sits above the old.

The old site, with some of its tumbled ruins still sticking up above the silt of seven centuries, was given to a colony of Circassians in 1878 by their Turkish overlords. Masonry of the old Jerash then still above ground (marble from quarries far north, granite from Aswan in Egypt) was broken up and built into the new homes of the settlers. They took what they wanted and could haul from the west bank, too. A German traveller in that first year of the new settlement wrote that he saw homesteaders using gunpowder to topple columns and break up their stone drums into manageable pieces for carrying across the stream. They didn't take much from the west, but when all the pieces there are assembled and identified, the experts will find gaps in the final jigsaw.

It is sad that there is no archaeological Jacques Cousteau to dive into the earth and, with x-ray cameras, photograph the buried streets, temples, shops, churches and dwellings. Before the Circassian colonists came Roman Jerash had been cannibalised and built into by its later conquerors — Jewish, Christian, Arab, Persian, and Christian again and sometimes shaken to pieces by earthquakes with no secular or religious leanings. One earthquake threw a complete arch and pediment that landed safely about thirty metres from the propylaeum of the Temple of Artemis.

A French archaeological group at work in Jerash is using computers to match the scattered pieces: finding for the Temple of Zeus a column drum measuring up exactly to its long-lost brother that sat on top of it, reuniting a dislocated chip to its parent block.

What we now call Jerash is the skeleton Roman city of the first and second centuries A.D. Still far from excavated, let alone reconstructed, it is already the most complete showplace of Rome's eastern empire above ground. It still poses hundreds of questions to archaeologists, even though much has emerged. They know that the Romans built the city to a determined street plan: a whole city rather than groups of houses linked by after-thought roads. It has civic plumbing. You can see at regular intervals in the main streets slabs that could be lifted with iron handles for access to the sewers below. (The iron handles have gone: the lead which held them was needed for bullets for the muzzle-loading rifles of desert warriors.)

Scholars are not sure why Jerash rated such advanced town planning. It was never a fortress. It was in a fertile valley, with abundant fresh water. But why was it so prosperous, so often, for so many centuries? Agriculture? Iron? Trade? And why, in its Byzantine era, were so many churches built there, three of the 13 so far found

being positively huddled together? Why did Jerash rate a bishop and a cathedral? Was its importance due to the story, belief, pious hope or legend that one of its many fountains miraculously ran with wine every year on the date celebrating Jesus' miracle of turning water into wine at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee?

Now we are here, let's walk south from the forum, through the south gate of the old encompassing wall towards Hadrian's Arch, 400 metres away. On our right are the remains of the hippodrome. One day its surface may be level again and its 15,000 seats reconstructed. Just now it is an impressive rocky landscape with donkeys and goats cropping between its tumbled stones. At the north end there is one stone, large, heavy, squared off, granite, with a man-made socket in the middle. It is one of four that held the goal-posts for polo in the seventh century A.D. during the second Persian occupation. We photographed it, and looked for the three others. Lankester Harding, in his classic Antiquities of Jordan published 20 years ago, speaks of goal-post slabs in the plural.

Where have the other three gone?

Persia had lorded it over the land of Gilead in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., when its armies thrust from the east, "washed their weapons in the western sea" and got a bloody nose in Greece at the battles of Marathon and Salamis. The polo goal-post socket is a curious and charming memento of their brief return roughly a thousand years later.

I find, incidentally, that Jerash's Roman hippodrome is not the only one that succumbed to polo. Steven Runciman in his The Fall of Constantinople in 1453 describes the last decades of the city before it fell to Sultan Mahmet II and writes: "Nearby the hippodrome was crumbling: the young men of the nobility used the arena as a polo ground."

Handsome Jerash, these last 50 years, has been lifted from the debris of centuries, dusted off and, bit by bit, lovingly restored. A ghost city, but peopled by friendly ghosts. They drove their chariots clanking to the forum, and you can see the channels that their iron-shod wheels wore into the paving of the streets. They set their stalls of merchandise along the colonnades. They set up statues to their gods and to themselves. They carved inscriptions in memory of their heroes and themselves. They sat in the theatres, they cooled off in the nymphaeum, they walked through the asphodel. New conquerors, new religions, arrived: destruction began, along with desecration, mutilation and adaptation. Earthquakes scattered what conquests left.

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that those words were composed by or to the order of the all wise chief priest, Aeneas himself. Can anybody tell me where I can find a transcription of the Greek verses themselves?

In the Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research, one Clarence Fisher writes on "Excavations at Jerash, 1931." On the subject of the *birketain* the two reservoir pools north of the city and flanked by a small Roman theatre, Mr. Fisher comments:

"An inscription found here some years ago made mention of the pool as the scene of a festival involving somewhat questionable water sports. There are several statements in regard to the nature of this festival in Byzantine records..."

Please, Mr. Fisher, don't be so coy. We're all grown up here. I have had to dig deep into libraries to discover what you are talking about, and it may not have been so bad or exciting as you and earlier Christian commentators make it sound. In A.D. 505 the Gerasenes, for whatever jolly reasons, revived the old pagan Roman "Maiuma" water frolic. It seems that in the month of May, the sportive Roman and his wife or girl friend went down the Tiber to Ostia and other sea beaches and had fun in the Mediterranean... mixed bathing and ducking and splashing each other. "A game of this kind could easily degenerate into obscenity" says a Christian commentator, in Latin, "a foul and indecorous spectacle..."

Dear, dear! Wouldn't the Bishop of Jerash, in A.D. 505, have stopped this, if it had been as bad as the commentator suggests? If, as I hear and hope, the Ministry of Tourism plans shortly to put on *son et lumiere* at Jerash, will its experts please consider reviving the right hand to their forehead, making straightway the sign of the previous cross. And if thou wilt learn this also, that you may know it well, 'twas Aeneas that gave me this lovely beauty, the all wise chief priest, practised in piety".

I strongly suspect (don't you?)

Finally, thank you Jerash, for



Aphrodites of clay, fashioned by Roman artists of Jerash ... take-home souvenirs for spectators at the Birketain water festivals?

opening my English eyes and ears to a happy confirmation of the truth of something that I doubted for 50 years. The frogs in the *birketain* in December were chanting multitudinously from the sedgy surfaces and every syllable was loud and clear: they were singing "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax". Now frogs don't make this sound at all in England. But I had once studied ancient Greek and I knew Aristophanes' comedy, "The Frogs", which had been first played in Athens in 405 B.C. And in this play the chorus of frogs sing songs to the refrain of "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax". Indeed, at the advanced age of 21 I had been one of a group of actors who played this comedy, in English translation, in a series of one-night

(From Jordan magazine)

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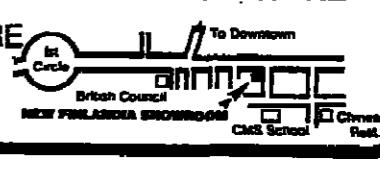
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Iore records broken at the Games

JAREST, July 27 (R) — American swimmer Mayuki Ima from the University of Southern California, smashed the Student Games record in women's 400 metres individual medley today to lead the swimmers into the final. Ima's time of five as 00.49 seconds sliced over one off the previous record. She should get the powerful

American squad off to a winning start when the three finals get under way.

The Soviet Union, their chief rivals, should pull one back in the men's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay as their squad were five seconds quicker in the qualifying event.

But Kim Linehan, world record holder in the women's 1,500 metres should extend the American

can lead by winning the 800 metres freestyle where she looks to have no serious rivals.

At the moment the Americans have won eight titles to the Soviet Union's seven, but they have collected nine golds as William Paulus and Robert Placek lead heated in the men's 100 metres butterfly.

Kelly Henry, also from the University of Southern California,

won the first tennis medal, taking the bronze in the women's singles with a 6-3, 6-1 win over Ludmila Makarova of the Soviet Union.

Yesterday's achievements included American Jill Sterkel who won her third swimming gold medal at the World Student Games as sweltering heat brought tales of heartbreak on the final day of track and field.

Russian Valentina Illyukh surrendered victory in the women's 3,000 metres when she staggered almost of a half just a few strides off the tape. Yugoslav Breda Perkar passed her to win in 8:53.78.

And in the marathon, won by Ivan Kovalevich in the modest time of 2:22:14, American Herbert Mills finished second in a state of near collapse after looking the likely winner as the runners approached the stadium.

In the swimming pool, Sterkel added the 200 metres freestyle to her earlier wins in the 100 metres freestyle and butterfly events. Her time of 2 minutes 3.97 seconds was a games record.

Andy Schmidt gave the Americans another victory in the pool in the men's 200 metres freestyle, also a games record at 1:52.62, while tall Romanian girl Carmen Bunaciu won the women's 100 metres backstroke in 1:02.47 to add to her 200 metres backstroke success.

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A centrally heated, unfurnished apartment consists of two bedrooms, salon, two bathrooms, garage and an independent entrance garden.

Annual rent: JD 2,500
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Please call: Tel. 65711, 64256

REHAUSEN (Dad) — Harald Schmid, European 400m hurdles champion, had the idea of a one-clock relay race at a sports club bar. Women, children and pensioners were to put his home town of Gelnhausen, Federal

Republic of Germany, on the map. He ran the first lap and handed the baton to Stefanie Dehnen, 11, photo. In 24 hours more than 1,000 runners, the youngest four, the eldest 80, covered roughly 400km.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Consist of two bedrooms, sitting, dining, living rooms, two bathrooms, 4 verandas, central heating, and telephone. Location: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle area, south of Y.W.C.A. behind Jordan University Alumni Club.

For more details, please call: Tel. 41019 between 1 to 7 p.m. daily.

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Location: University of Jordan Road, behind Al-Khawarizmi College.

Please contact: Tel. 61411 after 2:30 p.m.

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GOREN BRIDGE

Y CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

This sequence produced ajar disagreement at our th West North East: 1 0 Dbl. Pass Pass 1 NT. he estimate of North's strength varied from 12-20 to that is a considerable p., and we would appreciate some clarification. Goring, Vancouver,

His question has been reded the weekly prize! Logically, it should show and of 19-20 points. An wall of one no trump in immediate seat shows equivalent of a one no trump opening bid; i.e., 16-18 tx and a balanced hand. If North has that of hand he should sim- nce one no trump and not ty about first doubling. Colloquy, thus, is that a out double followed by a trump rebid must show a that is too strong for an edate one no trump call.

know that a lot of players we that when they bid way they are showing a mull takeout double and he for partner's suit. reer. that contradicts basic principles of bid-

Never make a takeout double without extra values as you have support for mid suits; and

Once you have made a out double with a mull hand, do not bid

again unless partner has made a forcing response.

If North has fewer than a "good" 18 points, he has blundered somewhere. Either his hand was not suitable for a takeout double and he should either have overcalled in a suit or passed originally, or he has spade support and a minimum hand and should now pass.

Q.—In a no trump contract, these were the last cards:

♦ 10 ♦ Q
♦ 9 ♦ 8
♦ 8 ♦ 6 4

West led the two of clubs and declarer said: "The dummy's good." What happens now? — E. Morales, Miami

A.—Declarer's statement constitutes a claim, and play ceases forthwith. Law 72 states that "... he may not exercise freedom of choice in making any play..." and that "... any question not specifically dealt with should be resolved in favor of the defenders."

Since declarer has claimed that all dummy's cards are good, he could, after winning the ace of clubs, lead either of the remaining two cards. To resolve this in favor of the defenders, declarer can be made to lead the ten of spades from dummy, in which case the defenders score the last two tricks with their two black queens.

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"I carried you over the threshold 25 years ago, but there wasn't as much of ME to carry then."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KOANE

TUCOL

HEEBAD

TEXCIE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

WHAT THE SIAMESE BUSINESS LEADER WAS CALLED.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A " - " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VERVE ABASH OBLIGE FEWEST
Answer: What two "beaus" can every girl have near at hand? — HER ELBOWS

Mexican Pintor retains WBC title

LAS VEGAS, July 27 (R) — Lupe Pintor of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council bantamweight title yesterday with a straight right hand to the head that dazed the challenger and ended the fight.

The quick right decked the challenger for a five count but referee Joey Curtis ended the scheduled 15-round bout because Rengifo's lowered left hand. One of those put Rengifo on the ropes where the champion pummeled him with blows to the head.

But Pintor took command again two rounds. But the 26-year-old champion won the next three rounds by taking the fight to the middle of the ring where the two slugged it out toe-to-toe. They did the same in the fourth and eighth round.

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WORLD

Rugby tour continues; police beefed up

WELLINGTON, July 27 (R) — New Zealand rugby authorities decided today the South African rugby tour should continue and the government promised police extra support to cope with anti-apartheid demonstrations.

The Rugby Union Council said it could not accept that relatively small groups of people using illegal methods should prevent the tour.

The government, after a day-long cabinet meeting, promised

the police additional aid, including more logistical support from the armed forces. But acting Prime Minister Duncan MacIntyre made clear that dealing directly with protesters would remain the job of the police.

He refused to make any predictions about the future of the tour and said the police had the responsibility of deciding whether any game on the tour could go ahead.

The council, in its statement, also said: "It is not the responsibility of sporting bodies to decide matters on the maintenance of law and order."

The scheduled second match of the tour was cancelled on Saturday after 1,000 demonstrators occupied the pitch in the north

island city of Hamilton.

Police also feared the pilot of a stolen light plane might crash it into the grandstand. Police Commissioner Bob Walton said at the time the whole New Zealand police force could not have contained the situation in Hamilton.

But today Mr. Walton said the police had the force to control demonstrators. He welcomed further logistical support from the armed forces.

The touring Springbok side is due to play its next match at New Plymouth in the north island on Wednesday.

They delayed the trip there while awaiting the outcome of a series of meetings involving the police, rugby union and government on the future of the tour. After New Plymouth, the South Africans have 13 more scheduled games.

Mr. MacIntyre said today's

cabinet decision on aid to the police was "a bit of a tightening up" — it was a warning to everyone that if you break the law you can expect to be clobbered.

The government caucus, made

up of all the ruling national party's Members of Parliament, is to meet tomorrow to discuss whether the tour should go on. The M.P.s will discuss both their own views and those of their electorate.

Newsweek alleges CIA plot against Qadhafi

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R) — Newsweek said today that Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) chief William Casey had approved a planned CIA operation to embarrass Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Casey is at present under fire for alleged improper business activities before he joined the agency and the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Barry Goldwater, has called for his resignation.

Newsweek said the plan called for a "disinformation" programme to embarrass Col. Qadhafi, the creation of a counter government to challenge his leadership, and a paramilitary campaign.

The weekly news magazine also reported that the White House had begun a search for possible replacements for Mr. Casey and that current CIA deputy director Bobby Ray Inman was not among the top three contenders for the job.

Those heading the list, all retired army generals, included

ambassador-at-large Vernon Walters, a former CIA deputy director, Daniel Graham, former director of the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Samuel Walker who served as both DIA director and deputy director of the CIA, according to the magazine.

On Friday, Sen. Goldwater, called for the CIA chief's resignation over his appointment of Max Hugel to the sensitive position of deputy director of operations.

Mr. Hugel stepped down after publication of allegations that he had been involved in financial improprieties, and Mr. Casey's self now faces committee investigation on similar charges.

Mr. Casey, today, asked the Senate Intelligence Committee to schedule a hearing as soon as possible to deal with the controversy over his job.

CIA spokesman Dale Peters said Mr. Casey had sent a letter to Sen. Goldwater, "respectfully requesting a committee hearing soon as possible."

U.N. to send envoy to Kabul

ISLAMABAD, July 27 (R) — United Nations efforts to get negotiations started for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan resume next week when a U.N. envoy arrives in Islamabad, a Pakistan foreign ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman told Reuters

that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's personal envoy on the issue, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was expected to go on to the Afghan capital, Kabul, after talks here.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar carried out a similar shuttle mission between Islamabad and Kabul last April.

He said at that time he wanted

to see if there was a basis for

negotiations and if the U.N. could

be a channel for contacts.

"Mr. Perez de Cuellar will visit

Islamabad in the first week of

August but we have no details

about whether he has any new

proposals," he spokesman said.

Pakistan wants three-way talks

under U.N. auspices between

Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

It refuses, like Iran, Afghanistan's other neighbour, to recognise the Soviet-backed government and says it will only negotiate with the Afghans as representatives of the ruling Peoples Democratic (communist) Party.

Full details of the case against the 57-year-old historian and sociologist were not available. However it was understood the trial was expected to last two weeks and that he could face a jail sentence of five years or more if convicted.

Mr. Battek, a former spokesman of the "Charter 77" human rights movement, was arrested June last year. In 1972 he was jailed for three and a half years for alleged subversive activities.

The Kabal government was to separate talks with Islamabad, Tehran and to restrict any U.N. representation to observe the talks.

'Charter 77' man on trial

VIENNA, July 27, (R) — Czechoslovak dissident Rudolf Battek went on trial today in Prague, accused of subversion. Sen. Barry Goldwater, has called for his resignation.

Members of his family were allowed to attend the trial. Western diplomats and journalists were barred from the courtroom, the sources said.

Full details of the case against the 57-year-old historian and sociologist were not available. However it was understood the trial was expected to last two weeks and that he could face a jail sentence of five years or more if convicted.

Mr. Battek, a former spokesman of the "Charter 77" human rights movement, was arrested June last year. In 1972 he was jailed for three and a half years for alleged subversive activities.

Reuter

Mrs. Reagan meets Duke of Edinburgh



Mrs. Nancy Reagan chats with the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor July 26 as they sit in the stands of Guards of Polo Club where they saw Prince Charles play for England versus Spain for the Silver Jubilee Polo Cup. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Belly of Paris to take new shape

By Susan Roberts

PARIS, July 27 (R) — A sophisticated new garden will soon be built in the dusty centre of Paris, if plans announced by mayor Jacques Chirac are carried out.

Mr. Chirac has made public his long-awaited scheme for a complex of leisure facilities to fill the site of Les Halles, regarded as the country's most expensive hole.

Les Halles, formerly the main fruit, meat and vegetable market in Paris, has been vacant since 1973 when the elegant 19th century glass and iron pavilions which housed the market were pulled down and operations moved to the suburbs.

Since then, arguments between the government, environmentalists and the city council have stopped development of the area.

The vacant Les Halles site has been used as a training ground for mountaineers while waiting for redevelopment plans to be agreed.

The Paris metro company bored a 27 metre hole in 1973 for a four-way junction of the city's new express suburban railway.

Mr. Chirac's latest plans for the garden support his idea that development to fill the site should attract all Parisians.

"I want a garden that smells of chips" he says.

The city's cultural affairs department is investing 100 million francs (\$17.5 million) in the

project. The five hectares of garden will have an aquarium, a swimming pool, a children's adventure playground and some 800 trees.

Both Mr. Chirac and his advisers spoke of "vegetable architecture" when the model of the project was unveiled at city hall.

"The idea is to have a green city," said French sculptor Xavier Lalanne who helped design the garden.

Mr. Chirac is anxious for trees to grow quickly to erase memories of the eight-year old eyesore.

Low hedges, trellises of roses and fast-growing trees will be planted to create an impression of a well-established park by the time landscaping is finished in 1986.

Local residents have had to put up with the annoyances of this development for too long for any new obstacle to prolong the disturbances further," Mr. Chirac said.

"We want to create an exceptional garden in the heart of Paris... while maintaining an agreeable, pleasant human scale traditionally typical of the Halles district, a garden which will be used by the neighbourhood."

There is still a residue of resentment among Parisians that the original market was torn down eight years ago.

"The occasion was just a bit too much for her," the 32-year-old prince said after escorting her to the car.

Crowds gathered Sunday in central London to watch a rehearsal for the wedding procession along the three kilometre route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, will conduct the 70-minute ceremony.

Members of the paratroop regiment were in evidence along part of the route Sunday, a grim reminder of the continuing troubles in Northern Ireland and possible danger to the royal family.

Police marksmen will keep watch from rooftops on Wednesday to supplement the troops lining the route and helicopters overhead.

Following the collapse of our nation two-and-a-half years ago, the suffering and terror which became the lot of Iranians, the blood of innocent victims streaming all over our land, the utter destruction of all that we have built in many painstaking years, what better and impartial proof does the world need to realise that my father well served his land?" he asked.

The secretariat said his son Reza, who proclaimed himself Shah last October, visited his father's mausoleum where he prayed and read verses of the

traders. It was called "The belly of Paris" by novelist Emile Zola in the 19th century.

When President Charles de Gaulle's prime minister Georges Pompidou decided to move the market in 1968 to a site in the suburbs, it was regarded by many as a victory for faceless bureaucracy.

The powers could be applied to public taxi services such as those in New Delhi which have been on strike for two weeks.

There has been a series of strikes in ports and banks and a go-slow protest by electricity workers.

The ordinance provides for imprisonment or fine for people involved in any illegal strikes and for those who incite or instigate strikes in essential services.

An official announcement said the ordinance would be replaced by a bill which will be introduced to the next session of parliament next month.

The bill will seek to enforce the powers for three years.

The measures are bound to bring strong protests during Mrs. Gandhi's previous government in 1975.

There had been rumours in recent months that such a move to ban strikes in essential services was under consideration as part of a package to tackle the nation's economic problems.

long.

Lady Diana will ride to church in a glass coach used by Queen Elizabeth for her 1947 wedding. She will be escorted up the 200 metre red carpet aisle by her father Earl Spencer, a former aide to the queen.

After the ceremony — the first in which a British royal bride will not promise to obey her husband

the couple will leave in an open coach to the carillon of St. Paul's 12 bells and fanfares from 24 trumpeters.

Returning to Buckingham Palace, Prince Charles and his bride will cut a wedding cake 1.5 metres tall.

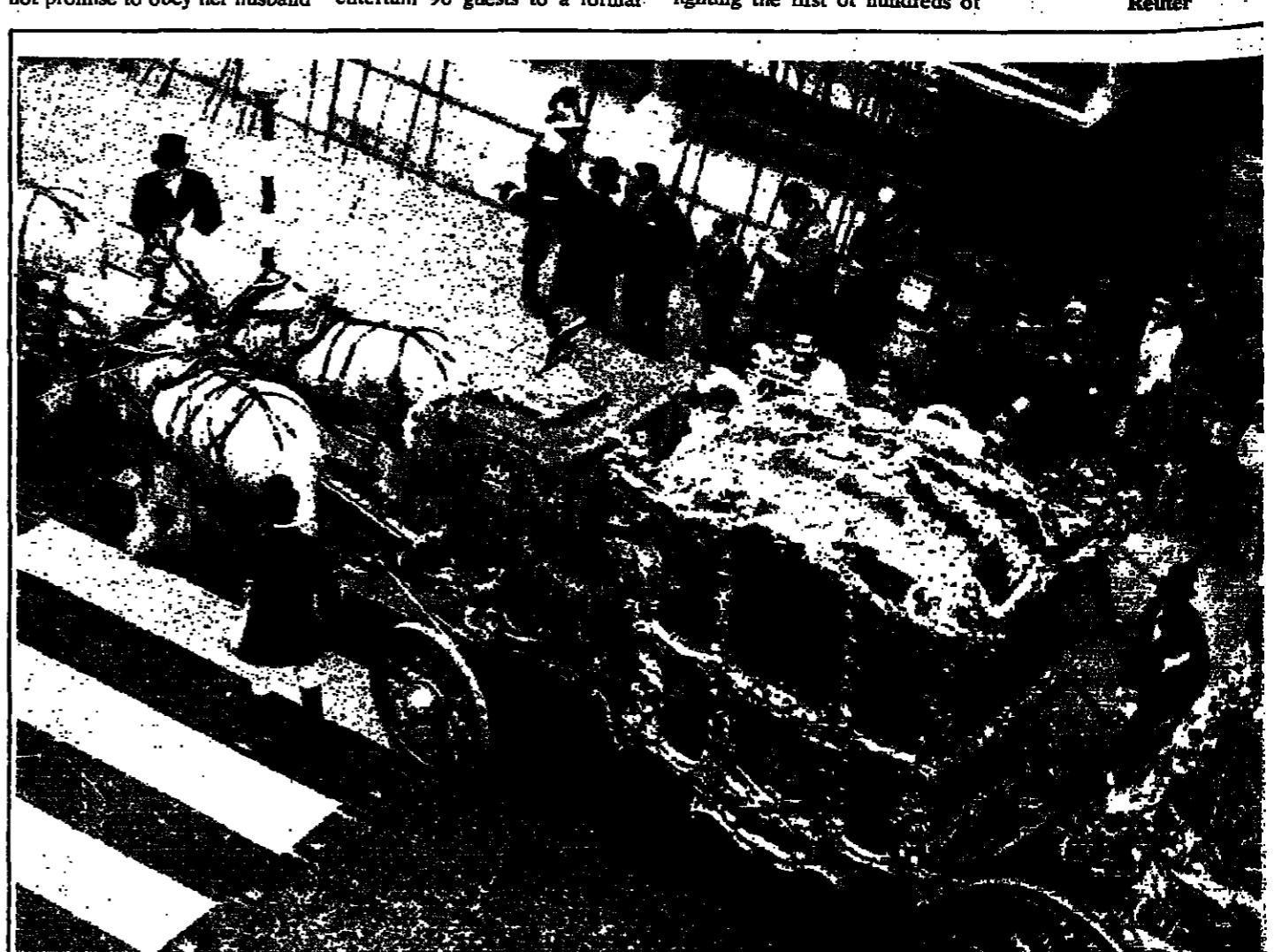
Tomorrow night, the queen will entertain 90 guests to a formal

dinner off gold plate at Buckingham Palace, after which there will be dancing until dawn for 1,400 guests — the last time Charles will see Diana before the wedding.

On Tuesday there will be fireworks in Hyde Park, where Prince Charles will carry out his last official task as a bachelor, lighting the first of hundreds of beacons across the kingdom to mark the occasion.

As many as 250,000 foreigners are expected in London officially for the wedding, but tourism industry officials said bookings were still below what had been originally expected.

Reuter



The full splendour of the royal household is available for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.